NEW YORK HERALD WEDNESDAY, MAY 28 1856.

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MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

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Interview Between coast Orioff and the En-person of the French.

[From the London Ners, May 12]

Count Orloff recently had an audience of the Emperor, to ask for explanations on the subject of the treaty of April 14, between England, France and Austria. The Russian plenipotentiary represented to his Majesty that this treaty, unexplained, was construed by his government as a symptom of want of confidence in the good faith of Russia. The Emperor Napoleon ratested against any such interpretation, and assured Count Orioff that he had only signed the treaty in compliance with the wishes of England and Austria, who desired to have a pledge of his good feeling toward them. Count Orloff replied with as much vivacity as it was possible for a diplomatist to exhibit in presence of a reigning monarch, that the treaty of peace of March 30 effectually secured the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire, that the Emperor Napoleon had, before the signing of that treaty, given strong assurances of his desire to cultivate intimate relations with Russia, and that the unexpected step which had been taken was calculated to sow doubt and distrust in the mind of his Imperial master.

During this remarkable interview, the Emperor Napoleon III, preserved that calm and impencipal demeasor for which he is remarkable, while Count

Napoleon III. preserved that calm and impenetrable demeanor for which he is remarkable, while Count Orloff scarcely concealed the excitement and sur-prise which the new situation had produced in his

Our Paris correspondent observes:-" Although Our Paris correspondent observes:—" Although the above narrative comes to me from a source in which I have great confidence, I cannot but feel the great difficulty or reconciling it with all that is known of the present policy of the French government, which according to outward signs, is favorable to maintaining the most friendly relations with Kussia. I am, however, struck with an observation which has been made to me in answer to my dijections, that the public has been more often than not deceived, when it has ventured to infer from premises, however apparently plain, what might be the ext step that Louis Napolean would take."

The French towatercase with the Reigian Press-lis a fleet in England.

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We have now had an opportunity of learning, and have learned with very lively interest, the manner in which the intelligence of the attack reveiled, we must say, not only at the press but at the independence of flelgium, has been received by the Legislature of the menacel State, and we are proud to say that it was in every way worthy of a noble country and a glorious cause. With a deliberate and measured calinness, with a studied moderation of tone and an elaborate candor which did not, however, conceil the deep emotion that lay beneath. ever, conceal the deep emotion that lay bened Mr. Otis, a member of the Belgian Chamber to question the Minister of Foreign Affi-dress attention to the 22d Protocol of the

drew attention to the 22d Protocol of the drew attention to the 22d Protocol of the Conference, which contained accossations belgium and the Belgium press officiency of the national feeling end dignity, and spoke of the future as full of apprehension. He d'd not seek to deny the excesses of some members of the Belgium press, but he denied that their hostility was shown to France alone, or that there was the slightest disposation to guarantee impunity to such offences. He pointed to the law of 1852 as having been intended and having been sufficient to suppress the licentious writings complained of in prints so obscure and so despicable that their accusers did not even venture to mention their names, and concluded by asking the Cabinet three questions:—Whether they had replied to the charges brought forward in the twenty-second Protocol? Whether the French government had demanded any changes in the Belgian constitution? and whether, if such changes should be demanded, they would be exceeded to? The answer of M. Vilain, the Kluister of Foreign Affairs, to these three questions, was equally explicit, firm and satisfactory:—An answer had been prepared, which would be sent as soon as the proceedings of the Conference had been received. No request had been made by the French government for a change in the Belgian Constitution; and it such a request were made, it would never be complied with. The Chamber did not weaken the impressive nature of the scene, as our own House of Commons probabily whuld have done, by following up this short dia-

request were made, it would never be complied with. The Chamber did not weaken the impressive nature of the scene, as our own House of Commons probably would have done, by following up this short dialogue with a long and rambling conversation, but adjourned at once, leaving to the nation and to foreign nations to estimate for themselves, without any impertance comments of their own, the dignity of its decreancy and the firmness of its agithed.

We congratulate the Belgian people and the Belgian government on the manner in which they have received the attack so needlessly levelled against their dignity and independence. This is the character and this the demeaner which it is the habit of self-government to create. When adverse circumatances threaten, the ministers of a despotic government foe isolated in the midst of the people whom they govern. They may guess what the sentiments of the nation may be, but there is no tribane to draw them forth, and no press to express them. Reports and proclamations, communicated statements, and essays that have passed through one sciences of the censor, can but ill supply the want of free interance to a free audience. We hope that Belgium will go on as she has begun, and that, whatever peris her liberties may be subjected to, betrayal by her chosen and appointed guardians to, betrayal by her chosen and appointed guardians will never be added.

What makes the conduct of the Belgian Ministry

What makes the conduct of the Belgian Ministry and Chamber in this matter the more creditable is, that the ministry is conservative and Roman Catholic, and that, of course, the majority of the Chamber that supports them is of the same political and religious opinions. Were the Belgian mind less deeply tinctured with the noble sentiments of national independence and aversion to foreign influence, such an occurrence as the publication of the 22d Protocol might well have been laid hold of by a party conservative and Roman Catholic for the purpose of levelling a blow at their political opponents. See, they might have said, what comes of your liberalism. Your doctrines are inconsistent with the very existence, not only of the constitution, but of the country.

he country.

A great and powerful nation throws her sword

the country.

A great and powerful nation throws her sword into the scale and demands from us the represson of that unbridled license which you, and such as you, have contributed so much to establish. Instead of adopting this ungenerous, but not unnatural tone, the Catholic and Conservative Ministry of Belgium steps forward in the very manner, and with the very feelings which Mr. Macaulay delights so much to attribute to the tories of our own infant constitution, who never failed to evince a generous inconsistency whenever the independence of the country was threatened by the foreign allies of the very cause and King to which they were in the habit of drinking and swearing the most unswerving and uncompromising allegiance. While the larger States of Europe are divided into parties deriving their names from their predilections for foreign States, Belgium seems to know no party but a Belgian party, and to recognize no internal differences when its foreign relations are concerned.

We cannot dismiss this subject without once more expressing our strong conviction that never was a more unfortunate time selected for a most injudicious act than the conclusion of a general treaty of peace for an attack on the liberty of the press on the continent of Europe. We had just terminated a series of events in which the Emperer of the French had shown himself to the world as a faithful ally, a wise and resolute counselor, a magnanimous Sovereign, and a man who, possessed of great power, had shown a disposition to use it with singlar equity and moderation. He took up arms for the defence of European liberties; he allied himself with two constitutional Powers, and, having fought and conquered, scorned any vulgar material recompense for his services, and was wise and generous enough to content himself with the respect and approbation of mankind. How unfortunate that at this auspicious moment the ever eager zeal of a minister (for such we prefer to consider it) should have shadowed forth the commencement of new troubles just as the member that the present alliance is magis inter pares quam similes, and that the union which has braved so many storms unscathed may be at any moment discolved by an attempt to extend over neighboring so many storms unscathed may be at any moment discoved by an attempt to extend over neighboring States that system of oppression and coercion which is so foreign to our feelings and habits! We are well content to leave those matters in which the internal government of France differs from that of England without comment of any kind; but our slence must not be interrupted into indifference. We are content with the happiness we enjoy under our own institutions, and have not a particle of the presenting spirit among us; but our sympathies are quite as warm for the West as for the East, for the Christian as for the Turk, for the free citizen as for the serf; and we cannot witness without the Ivliest solicitude and anxiety an attempt to unpose on a free and independent State that repression which France has, indeed, chosen for herself by the votes of 8,000,000 citizens, but which she has not acquired the right to impose upon States which have made a different choice.

The New English Loan—Interviw Between the Capitalists and Government.

[From the Loadon Times (city article), 4ay 14.]

A numerous attendance of capitalists, and others took place at the Treasury Visterday afternoon to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer, according to approintment, with the view of obtaining further information reviously to the negotiation of the loan with the control of the loan were represented by Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. J. Wilson pd Bir Alexander Spearman. The Governor and

Deputy Governor of the Bank were also in attendance. Among the members of the monisd interest were Baron L. Rothschild, Sir A. Rotchschild, Baron Goldsmid, the Lord Mayor and Mr. T. Chapman, representing the London and Westminster Bank: Sir J. Paxton, Mr. R. Thornton, Mr. J. Capel, Mr. Norbury, Mr. R. Ricardo, Mr. Hutchinson, Chairman of the Committee of the Stock Exchange; Mr. J. Laurence, Mr. P. Cazenove, Mr. L. Cohen, Mr. C. Edwards, Mr. W. Prescett, Mr. C. Anseil, Mr. Stein, Mr. B. B. Williams, &c. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the proceedings by stating that Lord Palmerston would not be present (owing, it was understood, to indisposition). With regard to the loan, the conditions were given at length in the original notice, but if further information was required he was prepared to answer any questions. Deputy Governor of the Bank were also in at-

any questions.

Mr. J. Capel called attention to the circumstance that two of the installments were payable in June—one on the 28th, a Saturday, which would be a most inconvenient day—and that if this course were persevered in 50 per cent of the loan would be locked up during the shutting of the bank books. If the 10th of July were fixed for the latter instalment it would be more suitable.

10th of July were asset would be more suitable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a short conversation with Baron Bothschild and Mr. Capel, intimated that he could not well change the date, and it was agreed that it should remain as au-

In answer to Mr. Capel, the Chancellor further

In answer to Mr. Capel, the Chancellor further stated that he does not at present contemplate a funding of Exchequer bills, or any sales of savings bank stock, unless necessary for savings bank purposes. Powers will be taken in the act similar to those arranged in February last, with clauses protecting members of Parliament who may take part in the contract.

Mr. Capel—As the payments of two instalments will occur during the shutting, may I ask the Governor of the Bank, who is present, if that establent will make advances on the scrip receipts for The Governor of the Bank—The Bank are always ready to make advances on government securities during the shutting, at the current rate of interest. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then observed, that, in order to prevent any misapprehension, it would be as well to state that the loan which is now proposed is calculated to cover the whole of the extimated ervice of the year, with the exception of \$2,000,000, and that for raising this additional contents of the cover the whole of the caper. timated ervice of the year, with the exception of 22,000,000, and that for raising this additional sum, he proposes to take power to issue. Exchequer baids or Exchequer baids, as the condition of the meney market may at the precise period admit. It is not certain that the government will require the whole of this amount; but, as in the case of the war it was not possible accurately to regulate the whole of the exp aditine, so it is now difficult to estimate what may be the outlay required for the return of troops, &c. Under no curcumstances will the 22,000,000 to necessary be over the last quarter of what may be the outlay required for the return of troops, &c. Under no circumstances will the £2,000,000 se necessary be ore the last quarter of the present year, or the first three months of 1857. A vote, however, may be taken for contingencies, since it is in the discretion of government to pro-vide for an excess of expenditure, although there is no substantial reason to suppose that there will be any

The question with respect to a funding of Exchange bills was repeated, and answered in the negative; and the Lord Mayor explained that the object was not to extract a pledge from the government, but to enable the bankers and others identified with these securities to regulate their transactions, as they are all interested in seeing the government issues maintain a respectable position in the money market.

vernment issues maintain a respectable position in the money market.

Mr. Capel.—If a funding is not intended, may I inquire if you propose to make any alteration in the rate of interest.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—All I can say in respect to that is, the notice will be given in the usual form, at the proper time.

Earon Rothschild.—Then the contract will be taken on Monday at 10 o'clock, and the first payment will be made on Thursday, the 22d?

The Chanceller.—Yes.

The parties then withdrew.

Jenny Lind in Cardiff, Wales. The Silurian contains a notice of a concert given by Jenny Lind, on Wednesday 7th May, at Cardiff, which was not quite so successful as it might have been, in consequence of a desire on the part of certain speculators to make a harvest out of the fame

and brought biddings from 8s. to 10s. each. The guinea ti kets for reserved scats started at 15s. each, but as one came out after the other, prices gradually dropped, and when upwards of thirty had been "knocked down," all the eloquence and management of Mr. Abbott could not raise the biddings above 8s. or 7s. 6d each. The sale was then closed. The Silurian remarks that the Londoners made anything but a hit in their calculations, and that they made a mistake in supposing that the Welsh community were as "verdant" as their hills.

made a mistake in supposing that the Welsh community were as "verdant" as their hills.

Trade of Paris.

[Paris (May 12) C-rrespondence of London Times.]

There has been no change in the commercial state of Paris during the week. The cold weather continuing arrested the sale of manufactures, which went on so favorably at the latter end of April. The manufacturers, however, have received important orders from abroad, and the Russian commission agents purchased large quantities of articles of toilet and fancy goods. The corn market has again experienced numerous variations. The rise however is general. The flour and wheat put up to public auction having found a ready and profitable sale, speculators ret up new pretensions. The price of the first quality of flour, which had fallen last week in Paris from 921. to 85f. per sack of 157 kilogrammes, had again risen to 90f. and even 92f.

The stock remaining at the Halle on Saturday had decreased to 20,400 metrical quintals. The cold and rain induced many farmers to keep their grain instead of sending it to market. Nevertheless, it does not appear that the growing crops have suffered materially from the cold, and a few days beat would remove all apprehensions. The wants of Lower Languedoc and of the country watered by the Rhone imparted considerable activity to the corn trade at Marseilles, and during the week there was a slight, but progressive advance in rates. The price of cattle was very firm at the last markets of Poissy and Sceaux, and the supply was pretty fair. The frost with which certain localities of the east and southeast of France were visited on the nights of the 5th and 6th insts, has done much injury to the vines.

In the Nievre they have irretrievably suffered. In the neighborhood of Grenoble the vines as well as the malberry and the walnut trees, and even the crops in the ground, which presented the most luxuriant appearance, were seriously damaged. The results were also disastrous in many of the vine districts of Herault and Var. In Franche Comte the

Beigiums.

On Thursday evening, the 8th inst., although the weather was wet, a body of about 1,200 persons walked in procession to the hotel of the Be'gian Minister of Foreiga Affairs, and left there as address thanking Count Viliain XIV. for the noble language which he had employed in the famous discussion relative to the Beigian press. The demonstration was got up by the Nation of Brussels, and the principal editors of the Brussels papers were present. One correspondent, in recording this event, remarks that the lesson of Count Walewski will, nevertheless not be lest: "it will have for effect to tores the had press within the limits of a more decocorous discussion, and especially less outrageous to the Emparer of the French." This opinion seems to be likely; and we see that the Belgian Minister of the interior has stated, in reply to a question in the Chamber of Deputies, that a prosecution has been already commenced against the Nation for an article containing an attack upon the Duchess of Brashant, wife of the heir presumptire to the throne of Beigium, is a daughter of the House of Hapsburg; and the incriminated article asserts that his Duchess is the most active instrument of the Austrian pressure on the Beigian government, and that "this infamous government of Austria believed that by supporting the but all Napoleonic pressure on the Beigian gavernment," It would divert public attenting from the Italian question. The Paris Monitour, thider the guise of a letter from Brussels, charstrizes the spirited speech of Count Vilian as deficient in moderation and state-macilise reserve, and as having been spoken merely for effect.

In a protocol signed at Copenhagen on the 9th inst.,
Russia and Sweden formally adhered to the mode of capitalising the Sound dues proposed by the Datish government. The Capenhagen extrespendent of the Times is a mewhat surprised that England, "whose interest it seems to be to watch over the independence of Deemars," should have declined to accorde to the proposed capitalization, which is declared to be

the enly practicable solution; and he intimates that the syn pathies of the Danish nation, who are great that the syn pathies of the Danish mation, who are great-amirers of British institutions, "would be considerably impaired if Denmark's moderate and reasonable propo-sals should meet with opp sittion trem the very country which has the solution of the question in its hands, and which of all States is the one best qualified to prepare a transition from the existing state of things transition from the existing state of things transition state more consistent with the exigencies of the time, without violently making away with old traditions."

without violently making away with old traditions."

The Overland Mail.

Bombay papers to the 16th of April and arrived. Profound peace continues to prevail throughout India. The Geverner General was at Calcutta. The pressure in the money market had given way. The banks had refused their rate of interest two per cost all round; and as bullion in quantity was arriving both from Eggland and Ichina, a further reduction was looked for.

At Bombay on the 15th April, there was a fair business in imports. Market for cotron piece goods so saccuraging Yarns tolerably steady, with fair amount of transactions. English iron steady at former prices. Swetch har rather tower. Steel and the in his request. Lead in good demand.

Experise—Cotton wool steady. Sheep wool in very good demand. Hemp generally in good request. Linseed and rapesced dull. Cochineal semewhat difficult of sale.

Fxcharge steady.

Freights—To liverpool and London tonnage may be obtained for immediate shipment as £4 5s., linseed, £4 10s. Current rate, £4 7s. 6d.

THE VARY LATEST.

[TELEGRAPHIC FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13, 1856. The Continental news to-day is without imporance.

COMMERCIAL NEWS .- CALCUTTA, April 8 .- The market for indigois animated, and prices fully sustained. Operations in sugar, rice, jute and saltpetre are encouraged by low freights. In cotton very little is doing, and prices are unchanged Freights have further receded, owing to the increase of ten-

nage. PENINSULAR MAILS. The steamer Sultan arrived at Southampton this morning, bringing dates from Gibraltar to May 5, Cediz 6, Lisbon 9, and Oporto 10.

The cutter Spider, belonging to the Royal Yasht Club, arrived at Lisbon from Cork on the 7th. The American bark Elizabeth, of New York, in bearing out of the Straits of Gibraltar, went ashore, but got released with the loss of a portion of her cargo. MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Noon.-Consols, on account, 33 a 231; for money, 931 a 931.

delivery, and in good demand on the spot; latter at WEDNESDAY, May 14 .- Tallow quiet for forward 46s. 3d.; Oct. and Dec., 45s. 9d., sellers delivering 521 casks.

CORN MARKET .- Wheat arrivals short—the sellers having the turn. A good retail trade has been done at fully Monday's rates. Barley looking down. Oats-Arrivals moderate and market firm. Flour-Arrivals short, but trade slow and prices firm.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 14, 2:30 P. M .- A change of wind this morning has brought up a number of ships. Breadstuffs—Wheat and flour are quiet, without change since yesterday. Indian corn -To-day's arrivals have rendered holders less firm for white, which can be had on rather easier terms than yesterday; yellow and mixed very dull, at 29s. per qr. for prime. Provisions without change; there is a heavy in port of bacon now forward, which will test the market, and a decline in prices may be looked for. Cotton-A dull market, without alteration in value; sales of about 6,000 bales.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Marnets. been, in consequence of a desire on the part of certain speculators to make a harvest out of the fame of the 'air vocalist. It was originally fixed that the tickets should be attainable at 15s. and 21s. each. Soon after the first announcement appeared, the public were informed that no more 15s tickets were to be bad, and that fickets to the reserved seats might be obtained at one of the hotels, at a "mode rate" premium, which, on inquiry, burned out to be 21s., or cent. per cent. On Tuesday afternoon, however, it was announced that the managers of the concert had arranged somewhere between 20 and 30 additional reserved seats—the admission tickets for which might be obtained at one guinean each; but it had been previously manifest that the "premium" scheme was a complete failure, and, as the hour approached, it was found that the market had been overstocked.

On Wednesday afternoon, to the great amusement of a large concourse of spectators, the tickets were put up for sale by auction. As the time was very short, and the tickets numerous, Mr. Abbott, the auctioneer, had a very difficult game to play, in order to prevent their going off at an enomous discount, and he managed his part of the business with decided professional skill, yet with complete farmers. A lew fifteen shilling tickets were first sold, and brought biddings from 8s. to 10s. each. The guinea tickets for reserved seats started at 15s. each, but as one came out after the other, prices gradulation of gold at Paris is about 5 per mile tremities in manager of the sammence are of ext year. An iscessing anticipation of a more easy state of the monay market in consequence of the stream of the day experience and the chancelor of the fixed con the first quotient and the chancelor of the fixed can make the utmost finite of any additional respective to prevent the concerning and the chancelor of the sammence are of ext year. An iscessing anticipation of a more easy state of the monay market in consequence of the stream of the dependence of the stream of the LONDON MONEY MARKET, Tuesday, May 13-Evening .-

212; Secuced, 93% to %; sew three per Cents., 92% to 36; Annutities 17 1-to; India Stock, 227 to 229; India Bonce, 8c. to 4s. discount; Exchequer bonds, 98% to %; at Exchequer bills (Marca) 2s. discount to 2s. pre-mium (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of £3.17s. 160% d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.29%; and, the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.37%, it follows that gold is about 0.32 per cent dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 426% per mark, which, at the English mint price of £3.17s. 10 % d. per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.5%; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 18.6%, it follows that gold is 0.53 per cent dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at sixy days' sight is 109% per cent, and the par of exchange between English and America seleg 109 23.40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.80 per cent, it follows that the exchange is mominally 0.80 per cent, it follows that the exchange is mominally 0.80 per cent, it follows that the exchange is mominally 0.80 per cent, it follows that the exchange is mominally 0.80 per cent, it follows that the exchange is mominally 0.80 per cent, it follows that the exchange is mominally 0.80 per cent, it follows that the exchange is mominally 0.80 per cent, it follows that the exchange is mominally 0.80 per cent, it follows that the exchange is mominally 0.80 per cent, it follows that the exchange is mominally 0.80 per cent, it follows that the exchange is mominally 0.80 per cent, it follows that the exchange for the making at least the interest of the interest of interest the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the Usited State.

In the foreign exchanges of the larger month on the foreign exchanges of the stock of the state of the exchange of the larger than 18% of the follows of the follows of the state of the state of the state of

lion is now likely to increase rather than to diminish.

BIGLAND, ATHYA AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, May 13, 1856.

BREADETLYPE.—Since our last the weather has been mild, with heavy showers. Wheat is very fir ally neld, but buyers act with great caution; the trade, consequently, has been quiet in retail, but at the full quotations of lest Friday; red, 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d; white, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 3d., per 10 lbs. Flour—The bulk of the lower grades is now gone into consumption, and what is left is held for higher prices; prime qualities are soarce, and command full prices. Western Canal 31s. to 36s; Baltimore and Philadelphia 36s. to 37s. 6d.; Ohio 38s. to 46s. Indian Core—White is in good demand at 32s. to 32s. 6d., being an advance of is, to is, 6d. per quarter; yellow and mixed unchanged—29s. 6d. to 30s. per quarter.

MIGRIS AND EXPORTS FROM THE 97H TO THE 127H MAY, 1856,

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM THE OTH TO THE 12TH MAY, 1856,

Into Liverpool	Wheat.	Raria.	Mat, gr	Ryc, qr.	Brans.	Peas, gr
Ireland	270	242	Sea.6		-	-
Coastwise	12	-	-	-	-	50
Earope	,570	-	-		I	_
Fg) pt	-	-	-	-	507	-
Total	852	242	33		607	50
Export	,190	15	_	-		19
Into Liverpeel	Oats, gre	In. Corn.	I. C. Meal.	Outment. 240 lbs.	Flou lacks.	r. Bbl
Ireland	352	-		330	687	-
Constrice	-	1,500	=	90	-	4,848
Europe	_	-,000		_	2,909	-,01
Total	362	1,500	=	480	3,496	4.84
Export	622	5,066	520	21	69%	000000
PROVISIONS —There is ers want rome advance which buyers are not pr rand brands 85s. to 92s.	e on	the l	low selve.	We g	last 1	leve

Long and short middles, rib tn, 53s. &d. te 54s. &d.; bone-lem, 58s. to 56s.; C. out, 53s. to 53s. dd. OHS.—No bing reported. LAED unchanges; refining qualities, 54s. to 55s.; prime, 56s. per out.

ow firm and a shade dearer. Prime North Ame-

BROWN, SHIPLEY AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, May 13, 1856.

'te cott's market has been very quiet since the date of the show circular, the sales for the three working case being 21,000 bales; apecula ors and experiers taking 4,500 bales, at prices, in some instances, slightly in favor of tweers.

Vacat and flour continue dull at the above quotations. White Indian corn in moderate demand, at an advance of 2a. per quarter. Mixed and yellow unchanged in price, and in limited request.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Rigger Wershippers' Accounts.

[Correspondence of the Springdeld (Mass.) Regublican.]

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 16, 1856.

The free State inhabitants of Kansas have no reason to be proud of American citizenship. Hitherto it has been supposed that American citizenship was a guaranty of the largest liberty within the pale of law and security to personal and inalienable rights. So much Franklin Pierce said in his inaugural. Yet he knows, and everybody knows, that the grossest outrages are repeatedly perpetrated on unoffending citizens in Kansas without the faintest hope of remedy. Wilson Shannon knows it, and yet appeals for protection are made to him in vain. The proslavery men have him in their power at Lecompton, and he dares not take a step against their wishes. He is fully atoning for his free State professions made during the December war. The condition of the people in and about Lawrence is lamen able in the extreme. Emphatically the Reign of Terror is here. No man is safe and no woman either. Leading men and those who have got valuable claims are especially proscribed.

Yesterday eleven free State men unarmed were quietly at work, in Benicia, four miles from Lawrence. One of them was Mr. Hancock, formerly of Cambridge, and another Mr. Shimmons, late of Worcester. They were surrounded by a party of twenty-five border ruffians, armed to the teeth, were taken prisoners and detained for more than hour, during which they were obliged to submit to much

Worcester. They were surrounded by a party of twenty-five border ruffians, armed to the teeth, were taken prisoners and detained for more than hour, during which they were obliged to submit to much threater ing language. They were told that if they were ever caught there again they should be "strong up." They also said they were going into Lawrence "to wipe out the d—d abolition city, and either kill or drive out every free State man." They finally released them all except Mr. Shimmons, who made some courageous retort to a threat of theirs. A portion of this ruffianly hand had previously gone into the house of Mr. Shimmons, during his absence, to steal his arms. His brave wife seized a pistol and presenting it to the breast of one of these officers, was about to fire when another of the cowards who stood behind her, grasped her arm and defeated her landable purpose. This is only one instance of the many outtages to which the people are subjected. It is no exaggeration to say that such like acts of oppression are occurring every day. Yet Shannon, the official of Frank Pierce, refuses to listen to our prayer for help.

The pro-slavery forces are collecting at Lecomp.

ficial of Frank Pierce, refuses to listen to our prayer for help.

The pro-slavery forces are collecting at Lecompton. They already number one thousand men and additions are mede every day. This fact causes much alarm, for these fellows evidently have some infernal purpose to execute. It is impossible to determine precisely what it is. They assemble in obedience to the proclamation of J. B. Donaldson, United States Marshal of the Territory. The substance of this proclamation is that "whereas resistance has been made to the execution of certain judicial write of arrest by a large number of the citizens of the Territory are directed to assemble at Lecompton and become the posse of the marshal for the purpose of assisting him in the execution of said writs." The honest, veracious and patriotic editor of the Boston Post, who certainly is in favor of free institutions in Kansas, since this beantiful country is a part of "God's heritage," may think it singular that the above proclamation addressed to the "law abiding citizens of the Territory," is extensively circulated in the border towns of Missouri, while not a copy is to be found in any free State town of Kansas event when one is optained by chance. abiding citizens of the Territory, is extensively circulated in the border towns of Missouri, while not a copy is to be found in any free State town of Kansas, except when one is obtained by chance. I doubt not, however, that editor, in the honesty of his heart, will hereafter argue, especially when the report of the investigating committee of Congress is known, that the inhabitants of Platte and Jackson counties, in Missouri, are and by right cought to be "the law abiding citizens of the Territory" of Kansas, referred to in the proclamation aforesaid. But this proclamation is an unmitigated lie, and therefore an insult to the citizens of Lawrence. No resistance whatever has been offered by them to the execution of the law, and neither do they propose to offer any. The only proof that Donaldson has, ecording to his own showing, of such resistance is, lst, that two weeks ago last Sabbath Sheriff Jones came into town to arrest S. F. Tappan. He showed no warrant whatever, for he had none. When he inquired of the citizens where Tappan was, they laughed at him. It is this cachination on the part of some men in Lawrence, which the marshal construes into an act of resistance to the execution of some men in Lawrence, which the marshal construes into an act of resistance to the execution of the law. 2d. When the deputy of the marshal attempted to arrest Gov. Reeder, the latter bravely said, "that no man should touch him but at his peril." One hundred men standing by applauded the expression, This applause is construed into an act of resistance to the execution of the law!! 3d. The citizens of Lawrence have Sharp's rifles, thank God. The possession of these weapons is construed into an act of resistance to the execution of law!!! What a Daniel come to judgment is Marshal Donaldson. Just as if he a land where thieves and assassins are prowling about seeking what they may devour, no free State man can have a rifle except for the purpose rebellion.

On Monday last the citizens had a meeting, in which certain resolutions were passed in answer to

pose rebellion.

On Monday last the citizens had a meeting, in which certain resolutions were passed in answer to the proclamation, which declare that they will offer no violence to any officer in the execution of his precept, but will resist even unto death the "ravages of an invading meb." On Tuesday, General Pomeroy arrived. His advent was halled with great demonstrations of joy. He has the entire confidence of the people. A committee of safety was immediately appointed, of which he is the chairman. Gen. Pomeroy is now at the head of the provisional government, and is conducting affairs with the greatest prudence. On Wednesday, the committee of safety sent a communication to Donaldson, in which they ask him to state in writing precisely what he requires of the people of Lawrence. They also repeat that no resistance whatever will be offered to the execution of the territorial law.

This paper was taken to Donaldson by Lieutenant Governor Roberts, Mr. Miller, editor of the Free State, and Mr. Babcock, postmaster. On arriving at Lecompton a party of Georgians seized Mr. Miller asked what he had done. They answered that he was from South Carolina, and edited the Free State, and that was enough to "damm him." He was carried before J. H. Stringfellow and tried on the charge of being a South Carolinian abolitionist—an offence nearly allied to the unpardonable sin. Counsel was assigned him—a pro-slavery lawyer. The trial, of course, was a perfect farce. He was finally released through the most carnest appeals of pro-slavery friends, after being obliged to pay his counsel ten dollars and five dollars to the august court. His horse and revolver were also stolen.

The reply of Donaldson extends over three pages feeless in which the true issue is covered as here.

pay his counsel ten dollars and five dollars to the august court. His horse and revolver were also stolen.

The reply of Donaldson extends over three pages of foolscap, in which the true issue is covered up by many words. He tries to prove that the citizens of Lawrence are in an attitude of hostility to the laws, says he will execute his writs in his own time and manner, and darkly intimates that he shall demand the surrender of Sharp's rifles.

Such is the position of affairs at this moment of writing. God only knows what will be the result. Many of the free State men are busily engaged on their farms at a distance from Lawrence. They will be slow to believe that our city is in danger, for it has been reported from time to time ever since last December, that Lawrence is going to be attacked immediately. I have strong hopes that a fight will be avoided, yet if I were to annalyze those hopes, I fear I should find at least a part of their foundation in my own wishes. The time has not yet come for the battle if one is to ensue. Will the North understand it? Will the North do its duty in the premises? Governor Robinion's departure and arrest add to the present difficulty, though I hope ultimately it will be for the best. Some one will probably leave immediately to transact part of the business with which he was intrusted. I commit this letter to a faithful person who will take it to St. Louis, and mail it there.

RIFLES.

Makewakee, May 23, 1856.

who will take it to St. Louis, and mail it there.

RIFLES.

MM. WAUKEE, May 23, 1856.

MILWAUKEE AMERICAN—I have observed in your paper, as well as in other city dailies, that my name is in the list of contributors to the "Kansas Fund." As the contribution referred to was made with the understanding that the conditions on which it was subscribed should be made public; and as the committee have failed to do so, I have thought proper to enclose to you a copy of the note handed them, in order that my position on the subject may not be misunderstood.

MILWAUKEE May 20, 1856.

MILWAUREE, May 20, 1856.
C. T. HOTCHKISS, Esq., Secretary of the Milwaukee County Kansas Aid Society:—Please accept the within ten dollars for the use of the above Society, provided that the same shall not be used in the purchase of rifles or ammanition for the purpose

of shooting down American citizens: but that the same shall be applied for the dissemination of true American principles, and for the extension and perpetuity of our given and glorious Union.

John Lockwood.

RAISING EMIGRANTS IN NEW JERSEY.

There is some talk of raising a company in Mercer county for emigration to Kansas.

Pro-blavery Accounts.

THE NEOSHO VALLEY—KANSAS.
[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]
Neosho City (K. T.), May 12, 1856.
Neosho City—Neosho River and its Tributaries—
Price of City Lots—Emigration—Free State
Mass Meeting in Neosho—Resolutions Adopted
—Beauty of the Neosho Valley—The Neosho Valley Times.
Southern Kansas has hitherto been but little explored by seekers after new homes, and the kr.ow.

Southern Kansas has hitherto been but little explored by seekers after new homes, and the knowledge of it is but limited throughout the State. I will therefore proceed to give informatica which my position has enabled me to collect.

Neosho City is the settlement commenced by the Vegetarian Settlement Company, originated by Henry S. Clubb, of New York city. It is situated nearly due-west of Fort Scott, from which place it is about forty miles distant. The nearest approach to it from the Missouri river is via Kansas City and Ossawatamie. The Neosho is a winding river with banks from seven to twenty feet in height, and during the recent rains it has overflown in some places on a portion of the bottom lands, but from the precipitous character of the river bottom, the water rapidly runs away into the Arkansas, and two days dry weather gives time enough for the flood to disappear, and the river quickly assumes its clear and regular character.

dry weather gives time enough for the flood to dispepear, and the river quickly assumes its clear and regular character.

Throughout the country which this river blesses with its fertilizing element, a line of timber, varying in width from one to one eighth of a mile, follows the course of the stream; and every two or three miles tributaries of various magnitude, also well timbered, roll along between the gentle slopes of the prairies. These tributaries vary in size and length from mere brooks with two or three miles of timber, to streams of considerable importance, with from twenty to thirty niles of timber. The prairie, as a general rule, lies well, both for cultivation and for grazing. The bottom lands cannot be excelled for fertility; the slopes are sufficiently flat to retain a good proportion of fertilizing properties, and are well adapted for grain, fruit, vegetables, &c., while the highest lunds are good enough for oats or pasture. The country is rich in coal, limestone, sandstone and slate, all of which are near the surface.

On one of the beautiful knolls jutting out from the side of one vast sweep of upland prairie, and commanding a fine view of the river, near Middle Creek, which runs through the park, the centre of Neosho City has been fixed; and as the octagon plan has been adopted, the avenues are arranged to run towards all points of the compass from this commanding eminence. Three of them will cross the river at several points, and the others will branch out on the prairie, along Middle Creek; one to Fort Scott, another towards Kansas city, &c. Lots which were purchased on Monday last, at premiums, amounting to \$40, were sold on the following Wednesday at premiums amounting to \$197 50, with a balance of about one-third the lots remaining for further alvance in prices.

Neosho City has thus made a good commence.

presidents amounting to \$197 50, with a balance of about one-third the lots remaining for further advance in prices.

Neosho City has thus made a good commencement, and emigrants are coming in from all directions, as far as Mississippi and Georgia on the south, and Canada, Maine, Massacusetts and New York on the north and east. A majority of the States of the Union are already represented in the Vegetarian and Octagon companies, both of which were originated by the same individuals. Old settlers are joining in the enterprise, and offering their improvements and claims as stock.

On Thureday last, Neesho City was honored by a visit from General John Dailey, who, by request, addressed a meeting of the citizens the same evening; with good effect.

Mr. Burgess, an established settler in this valley, presided, and Mr. Henry S. Clubb acted as secretary. They both addressed the meeting, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Clubb, Broadbent and Herriman, reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, that we the inhabitants of Neosho City and valley, heartily approve of the present movement urging upon Congress the immediate admission of Kanssa as a

Resolved, that we the inhabitants of Neosho City and valley, heartily approve of the present movement urging upon Congress the immediate admission of Kaness as a tree S at-, believing that the present political condition of the Territory, the preservation of peace, and the maintenance of the rights of the people necessarily demand speedy action on this question.

Resolves, That a poutton be drawn up and signed by the chalitran on behalf of the meeting, demanding of Congress the admission of Kaness as a free State.

Messys. Clubb, Herriman and Adams were appointed a committee to draw up the petition. After giving votes of thanks to the chairman and speakers, and hearty cheers for freedom in Kansas, the mee ing adjourned until this evening. It was an enthusiastic gathering, by moonlight, in the open air, and may be regarded as a fair sample of the feeling of the great mass of settlers in Neosho Valley. The country here is rapidly filling up with true hearted democrats, who are not under the nullification influence, but who intend to stand by the principles of democracy—the right of every people to make their own laws, let the consequences to themselves personally be what they may.

The Nosho Valley is now teeming with verdure and beauty; the plough is turning the rich sod of green and black, and the cattle are grazing on the hills; houses are rising in all directions between the park like knolls, studded with trees, as if arranged with the most exquisite taste of the landscape gar-Messrs. Clubb, Herriman and Adams were ap-

park like knolls, studded with trees, as if arranged with the most exquisite taste of the landscape gardener. The spot which I have selected for a home is one of the romantic loveliness. I had to pay \$65 premium for it, but I would not now take \$500 premium. It is a hill commanding a fine view of the river and the city site, and is about a quarter mile from the central park. A traveller's log cabin, where stores have, doubtless, been deposited, is already on the spot, and the trees around are arranged with a perfection of landscape beauty which art could never have secured. It is a spot worth five thousand miles journey to secure, and having come that distace I am well satisfied with the result.

General Dailey has become so enamored with this location, that he has decided to become my neighbor, and we together intend to start in a few months the Neosho Valley Times, believing that a paper in this locality is essential to our prosperity. The General will make a tour through Indiana and Illinois, where he will secure subscribers among his numerous friends and acquaintances.

The Post office nearest this locality is Fort Scott, and letters addressed to our friends here should bear the superscription, "Neosho City, via Fort Scott, K. T."

The British Enlistment Case

The British Enlistment Case.
STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY HERTI.

Mr. Henry Hertz hereby makes his statement in relation to several of the affidavits taken by the agents of the British government, and copies of which were transmitted by Lord Clarendon to the American Secretary of State.

As to the affidavit of W. Shumacher, New York, 24th November, 1855, Hertz says that Shumacher was a recruiting agent for the British government in New York. The Mr. Loeb referred to in the affidavit was arrested in this city the same day with Hertz. Hertz denies the truth of the affidavit, and asserts, that when Shumacher made it he was in the employ of the British government.

As to the affidavit of M. A. Thoman, Philadelphia, November 2, 1855, Hertz says that Thoman, for-

made it he was in the employ of the British government.

As to the affidavit of M. A. Thoman, Philadelphia, November 2, 1855, Hertz says that Thoman, formerly a pape carrier here, had his headquarters in Boston, as recruiting agent for the British, was obliged to leave there to escape criminal proceedings, and was in no other position in the distillery at Coates street, No. 152, than as a common laborer, employed mainly to attend the stills.

As to Thoman's second affidavit, of same date, Hertz says that if he had been paid by Russian agents, as is alleged, he would have given evedence sooner than he die; and not have waited until he was convinced, and then deserted by the English officials.

As to P. R. Scherr's affidavit, Philadelphia, 7th March, 1856, Hertz says that he never was in the employ of P. R. Scherr, bat in that of E. N. Scherr, from whom he alledges an honorable discharge.

As to the second affidavit of William Mehler, Philadelphia, 2d Nov., 1855, Hertz denies that he was in Scheleswig Holstein at any time from 1848 until 1851, but asserts that he was then in Messina, Italy, or in Elberfelat, Prussia.

As to the affidavit of Wm. A. Dobbyn, Philadelphia, 3d November, 1856, Hertz says that Mr. Doboyn was once an English Colonel—admits that he did ask Dobbyn to procure him funds from Consul Matthews. Hertz denies that he spoke as Dobbyn alleges, and asserts that what he did say was to the effect that he depended on Messrs. Crampton and Mathews as gentlemen to keep him out of prison.

As to the affidavit of Franklin Butler, Philadelphia, 6th March, 1856, Hertz says that he bought watches from Butler, but has paid all he owes Butler, and has his receipts in full—and that he intendato institute legal proceedings against Butler, for libet.

As to affidavit of Joseph Howe, Halifax, November 20, 1856, Hertz says that the bought watches from Butler, but has paid all he owes Butler, and has his receipts in full—and that he intendato institute legal proceedings against Butler, for libet.

As to affidavit of J

First Case of Cholera.—On Monday, says the Mobile Register, of the 20th inst., Wm. Hughes, boatswain of the British ship Wasp, was attacked with cholera, and so rapid was its progress that he died in two hours. The deceased was a native of

City Improvements.

STREET OPENING—WHAT DOWN TOWN IS DESTINED TO BECOME—NEW BUILDINGS GOING UP IN THE THIRD AND PIPTH WARDS.

The change for the better that has been wrong the the appearance of the lower part of New York during the last ten years is almost incredible. No one could have foreseen or anticipated it.

But however great the improvement noticed may have been, there is no question bree the forthcoming ten years will witness still more startling changes, that is, if no war occurs or great, calamity benalls our city.

The opening and widening of streets will be one of the agencies to bring this transformation about. The cutting the ough of the Bowery to Franklin square is destined work a great change, and will improve Fourth and Second ward property enormously. Heretofore the west year splendid stores have supplanted private edificer until all below Caual street bids fair, before long

The extension of the Bowery, however, will give the east side an opportunity to compete with the west, and a ma-gical transformation may be looked for on the line of the improvement. There is no doubt, also, but that this opening will do something towards solving the problem of relieving Broadway, and much of the vehicular travel that now traverses the latter avenue will find its way up the

The opening of Chambers street to James slip will also act more advantageously for down town trade and Fourthward imprevement. The character of Cherry, Oak, James, Roosevelt and other streets will be affected most beneficially, and the poor people who cluster there in feetering crowds will be compelled to seek other and more habitable quarters.

There is a proposition on foot to cut Franklin street through to Chatkem square, and it is to be heped that it will succeed. It is objected that unless the whole street is widered, it will do very little good, and this is true. Widening West Broad way did not make a better street of it, simply because Laurens street was not widened also. The same criticism is true o. Centre street. Franklin street is now filled with old houses, and were it widened now and run through to the Bowery, it could be done cheaply, and would make a noble avenue, and be of great use to the commerce of the city. That Worth street also should be widered, and run through to Chatham street, is too self-syldent to require any argument. The widening of Duane street has had the effect of improving the adjacent property wonderfully, and it would do Reade street no harm if that also was enlarged.

Greenwich street gives but little signs of improvement -a stracge anamaly, truty, as all the surrounding preperty has been greatly enhanced in value and improved. The elice of the city once lived in the lower part of this street, and that not n any years ago; but now lager bier and Limburger cheese are dealt out in places hallowed as the 'ormer resort of the fashionable and the fair.

The opening of Canal street progresses very slowly, and probably will not be completed before next winter. The houses in the way have been torn down, and those situ-a'ed on the north side of Walker street have been razeed of their fair proportions, in order to give the street the required width. There is no question but that this improvement will make Canal street one of the most thrifty, as it is now one of the finest, avenues in the city. There is a large traffic in mantillas, dry goods, shoes and reillinery, and the like, now going on in this street, and three years after the opening is completed the busine will be trebled. As yet the houses in Canal street are very inferior, but in a very little while all this will be charged. Canal street now boasts of but two fine houses-one marble front one at the corner of Wooster street, and a brown stone building at the corner of Thompson street, occupied by the People's Bank. On the northeast corner of Caval and Mercer streets, a splended building is to be erected, that will have a fre age on Canal and Howard streets of fifty feet, with a depth of one hundred and thirty feet on Mercer street. The front on Canal street will be of white marble, the remainder of fine pressed brick. It will be five stories high, and will cost \$100,000. It is to be occupied by Arnold, Constable & Co., as a dry goods store, and a mag-

nificent one it will make, too. We notice no other improvements worthy of mention in the Fifth ward, until we come to Duane street. On the southwest side of this street, near Broadway, Grey, Andrews & Co. are about erecting a store with white marble front, which is to cost \$20,000. Faritar down in the block, Mesers. Bliss, Gould & Co. are about erecting a marble front building, fifty feet wide, and run-ning back to Reade street, which will cost, perhaps, \$75,000. Since this street has been widened it has been in a shameful condition. It has been covered with hilocks of dirt, and no attempt has been made to curb, pave and sutter it.

At the corner of Church and Duane streets there is a p'endid store goirg up, which is to be occupied by Isaac N. & John J. Phelps as a dry goods store. The lot is 26 eet on Church street and 100 on Duane, and cost \$35,000. The building is to be of white marble, six stories high

of Breadway, has so far been unsuccessful, but no doubt it will be eventually done.

Reads street next claims our attention. M'Curdy, Aldrich & Spencer are putting up a building, on a lot 50 feet front and 77 feet deep. It will have a white marble front, and will coat \$40,000. The proposed widening of this street is also in statu quo. On the corner of Chambers and Church streets, on the site

of the St. Louis Hotel, a new building is going up, owned by John M. Bobinson. This is to be 28 feet on Chambers street and 103 on Church. The building will be of brown stone, and will cost \$30,000. It is already rented for \$10,000 a year—quite a good interest on the money invested. Holmes & Colgate will put up a very fine store, with a marble front, on lots Nos. 126 and 128 Chamber street near West, shortly.

In Warren street a number of improvements are in

molished, and Joseph Haggerty is about to erect a fine marble front building, five stories high, which will cost \$25,000. The old building was notorious as a gambling house. On lots 23 and 25 two fine marble front ware

houses are to be erected.

College place and the grounds adjacent have already been fully described in the HERALD. In Barclay street eight elegant buildings are to be erected on lots Nos. 29, 31, 33, 35, 37 and 39. At No. 12 Dr. Bradshaw has a fine store nearly completed. On lot 27 a warehouse, six stories high, 25 feet front and 115

deep, is in the process of completion. In Vesey street, J. & J. W. Meeks, furniture dealers are about to erect two buildings, six stories in height-one 25, and the other 50 feet front and 100 deep. Fronts of white marble, and sub-cellar 22 feet below the pavement.

from the Syracuse Journal that on Sunday, May 25, there was a heavy fall of snow at Cozenovia. It commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continued until about noon. The ground, fields and the trees were completely covered with snow. The temperature of the weather at the time was freezing cold.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

\$\phi\$ 100 REWARD.—SIGLEN, TWO VALUABLE HORRES on the night of the 25th test; one a sorrel mare, about eight years old moderate size, with a white strip on the foreigned, and round shoe on right fore too; the other a bay mare, about in years old, grad size, with a white strip on the foreigned, and round shoe on right fore too; the other a bay mare, about in years old, grad size, with one white bind foot, and beth good travelers. The above reward will be paid for their return at 26 Pearl street, N. X., or to Garrison's station.

\$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE MORNING OF THE Sixteenth street to Sixth avenue, or either in the curs, or in going from the corner of Carmine and Sleecher streets to Sixth avenue, or either in the curs, or in going from the corner of Carmine and Sleecher streets to Ho. 4 Depau row. a heavy gold linked tracelet. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to Mortimer Livingston, 55 Broadway.

6 5 RRWARD.—LOST, IN COMING PROM PHILADEL-CO phia to New York, in the 5 A. M. train, May 37, a gold haronic Mark locket, with the name of Wm. P. Westervelt, Co-lumbia Mark Ledge, and severa: Maseine emissions segreed thereon. A reward of five dollars will be paid on returning it to the telegraph office, No. 5 Banover street, corner of Beaver street.

CHITTY HOUSE, YORKERS, WESTORIWITE OUUNTY, Kew York—The above well known family hotel, seven-teen miles from the city (on the Hudson river), where communication is hea aimsoft hour's by realizated and elementary with be conducted by the undersigned, who will use every enterior be please all who may favor bell with their presents. The house has been varily improved and furnished, Batha, granustipp. Utilizate and bowing saloness, &c. The ready manned of communication make it very destrable for gentlemen doing business in the city. Several suries of rooms now ready. Terminal moderate,

DIGENORD HILL HOTEL, STATES ISLAND, WILL
Ly open for the season on Sist of May, these most the 8,
9, 5, and 5 boass at Vanderbill's landing, founds bytel. Fine
surf bathing, Rosed for three mostle, 52 a week; children and
servania, \$3 50 a week. Particulars at 8. W. Benedict's store,
No. 5 Wall street, New York.

L. P. KELLETT, Preprietor,

L. P. KELLETT, Preprietor,

CUMMER RETREAT.—A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAM.

Div, with servant, can meet with ready furnished apartments, separate Michen, with private entrance, in a most desirable situation, on the river, near Bergen Point, Useful State of the Company of the Compan